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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 1, 1926

CRIME: WHY?
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS
WAGES AT TOP MARK
SENTIMENT—AND SENSE.

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennet, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Places.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1926

No. 48

::: Crime: Why? Is There a Cure? :::

The number and the variety of opinions expressed by labor men in commenting on the crime situation, at the request of this paper, in association with International Labor News Service and its associated newspapers, show that the prevalence of crime is stirring deep and widespread interest.

Labor men, who are in closer touch with the great masses of the people than are most so-called "crime experts," are observing the crime situation, watching its effects and trying to see beneath the surface to find the whys and wherefores.

Their answers, as here published from week to week, will be presented to the National Crime Commission for the consideration of that body.

McMahon Says: Insincerity First Cause!

"I believe that the start of the crime wave in this country followed the return of our troops from the other side. Everything was promised to these boys before they went away, and when they returned after the first two or three days of entertainment they were cast aside. A very small proportion of them resented this treatment by our government and resorted to drastic means to secure a living. So-called prohibition being in force and prohibition among those who were pledged to enforce the law left an opening for the dregs of society in every locality to take advantage of the poor treatment accorded the soldiers so that their crimes might reflect upon the great body of our young men who came back.

"The great increase in the automobile traffic, due to the low price of motor vehicles gives opportunity to thousands of our young men to take advantage of this means as an opportunity to lure young women astray.

"The great broadening out of the moving picture industry and the lack of control of the parents over their children, as well as the fact that they have become materialistic in the schools and colleges, along with the obnoxious literature now being printed in such vast quantities, has, in my opinion, caused the present day crime condition." —Thomas F. McMahon, International President, United Textile Workers of America.

Bryan Says: Five Causes of Crime!

"Some causes promoting crime are:

"Failure of the courts to render swift and adequate punishment.

"Unscrupulous lawyers profit more from criminal clients than any others who would retain them, through numerous continuances, appeals, freedom under bond (in many cases the bond worthless), habeas corpus, etc., which operates to give the criminal his freedom to commit other crimes and secure the money needed for lawyers, bondsmen and political "fixers."

"Lawyers compose the majority of our legislative bodies and have made it their business to make the laws numerous and conflicting, thus by "sharp practice" justice is many times defeated.

"Entirely too many people, particularly the young generation, attempt to live beyond their means. They are unable to 'hit the pace' through honest earnings and resort to crime as a means whereby their desires may be realized.

"The rapid changes and extreme styles of wearing apparel demand high prices when in vogue to cover losses upon goods hard to dispose of when the style changes and the mania for keeping in style promotes crime.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Extracts From the Minutes of Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, December 20, 1925.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Baker. President: President Roe H. Baker, Vice-Presidents Al. C. Beck, C. E. Dowd, Clarence Leonard, Ros. Mannina, Donald Witt, Elma F. Smith, Chas. Childs, E. J. DuFon, C. E. Rynearson and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: Vice-Presidents Frank Thomas, R. W. Robinson and Jas. E. Hopkins.

Following is a summary of some of the more important communications acted upon by the executive council:

From Congressmen Lea, Barbour, Swing, Carter, Raker, Free, Flaherty, Lineberger and Fredericks; also Senator Shortridge, Washington, D. C., acknowledging receipt of the resolutions adopted at the San Diego convention and promising that these matters will have their attention when the various questions will come up for action in Congress. Filed.

From State Labor Commissioner Mathewson, San Francisco (October 23), outlining the steps taken to recover wages for employees of certain defunct concerns. Filed. (November 25), regarding a complaint against the Women's Free Employment Division in Los Angeles. Filed. (December 9), with reference to the next biennial report of the State Labor Commissioner and requesting detailed information regarding local unions. Request complied with.

Agitation to Modify Law Excluding Japanese—At a meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, held in Detroit recently, a report from the committee on goodwill recommending that something be done in the way of meeting Japan's demands was countered with a suggestion from Francis Larkin, secretary of the State Church Federation of California, that the council do not act precipitately in this matter. His suggestion met with a storm of indignant protest. An Associated Press telegram states the meeting approved the recommendation of the committee that "the council take some steps towards expressing to Congress disapproval of Japanese exclusion and asking repeal of the law."

The California Joint Immigration Committee, composed of representatives of the State branches of the American Legion, the Grange, also from the Native Sons of the Golden West and the State Federation of Labor, is actively preparing to meet the propaganda campaign of the Federal Council.

Secretary also called attention to telegraphic exchanges of opinion relative to new rules (about to be promulgated) concerning Federal recognition of Hawaiian birth certificates. There are approximately 200,000 Asiatics (Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos) in the Territory of Hawaii and unquestioned recognition of Territorial birth certificates by the Federal Immigration Bureau is likely to result in a very serious influx of Orientals to the mainland of America. In fact, unless a very careful check is kept on Oriental migration from Hawaii to the mainland, the islands are likely to be made the halfway station for the illicit entry of many thousands of Asiatics.

With regard to the vacancy in District No. 11 the Federated Trades Council of Eureka was requested to nominate a representative trade unionist for membership on the executive board. The

Eureka Council nominated Fred Bauer, a member of Carpenters' Union No. 1040. On motion Brother Fred Bauer was then elected unanimously as Vice-President for District No. 11.

Richard Ford, recently released on parole by the California State Board of Prison Directors, after serving twelve years of a life sentence, was arrested when he stepped out of Folsom prison and is awaiting trial on a new charge of murder. The arrest was made in accordance with a previous threat to that effect by Ray Manwell, district attorney of Yuba County. Manwell's father was district attorney of Yuba County in 1913 and was one of the six men who lost their lives as a result of a bloody combat on a hop ranch.

A "Ford Defense Committee," with an I. W. W. secretary, has been formed and taken full charge of the defense and has circularized the unions of the State for financial assistance.

In acknowledging these inquiries the secretary was authorized to make the following statement: The executive board of the California State Federation of Labor is not co-operating with the "Ford Defense Committee" because it is believed that the committee is as much interested in spreading I. W. W. propaganda as it is in defending Ford.

Vice-President Rynearson of Marysville (where Ford is held for trial) expressed the opinion that public sentiment in Yuba County is opposed to the tactics of District Attorney Manwell with regard to forcing a second trial of Ford.

Desperate efforts have been made to inject the open-shop issue into the rebuilding of Santa Barbara. All these moves have come to naught and the special trouble-making emissaries of the Los Angeles Times have quit in disgust.

Two communications were read from George A. Dean of Stockton, dated October 26 and December 13, relative to a claim of \$150 against the Federation for organizing work in the early part of this year. An explanatory letter from J. B. Dale, dated December 17, was also read. After some discussion the claim of Brother Dean was denied.

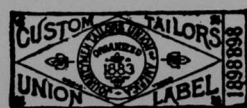
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COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service.

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr.

President of the League of American Inventors.

X. THE CHILLED PLOW.

It was no longer ago than 1868 that James Oliver received a patent on his famous "Oliver Chilled Plow." It is an undisputable fact that Oliver, who began with nothing but his courageous spirit and his two hands, accumulated a vast fortune from his invention. Within a short space of ten years after Oliver received his patent, an expert testifying before the House Committee on Patents, said: "The saving in the cultivation of farm lands would have been \$45,000,000 had the Oliver Chilled Plow been universally used."

The patent consisted of hardening the wearing surface of the plow by chilling it while in the mold and by treating afterwards to prevent damage from unequal shrinkage of the hardened surface and the softer back side.

Many others had tried experiments along this line, but were not successful, owing to cavities or "blow-holes" in the metal, made by escaping gas, so it had been supposed. Oliver believed that moisture in the molding sand was partly responsible for the trouble. Working along this line, he finally perfected a plow which was evenly chilled all over its entire wearing surface. As soon as the new plow was put on the market, it met with instant success, for it was not only a better plow, but it was a cheaper plow than the market had been accustomed to.

James Oliver died in 1908 at the age of 88. He was well past 40 when he received his patent. Therefore his long life fell into two parts of about equal length—the 40 years of wonderful success after he got out his new plow, and the 40-odd years (mostly very hard, rough years) before he devised that plow. Most of us, no doubt, regard the early years of a self-made man as the most interesting part of his life. Certainly, in James Oliver's case the story of his career before he achieved big money success is a wonderful story.

This man of brains was born in Scotland in 1823. When he was 12 years old his parents brought him to America. Oliver's first job was in Geneva,

N. Y., as a general utility boy on a farm at 50 cents a week. The Olivers moved to St. Joseph County, Ind., in 1836. Shortly after this his father died, and James quit school and went to work in a grist mill and learned the cooper's trade. He later found work with a firm of iron founders and soon became an expert workman. He married. His wife knew the value of books for reading, and the young man began to attach importance to the reading of them. In the year 1855, when he was a little past 30, he happened to meet a man in South Bend who wanted to sell a quarter interest in his small foundry. The money involved was a little less than a hundred dollars.

Oliver thought it a good bargain and invested his money. After a while Oliver became sole owner of that small plow plant. He was not only sole owner, but sole foundryman, sole bookkeeper, sole office boy and sole salesman. The way he did business in that formative period was to alternate manufacturing and salesmanship. For some weeks he would make plows. Then he would hitch up and find a market among the farmers in his general neighborhood. He lacked capital, and with everything going smoothly he could accumulate money but slowly. Added to all his business difficulties, the small works was twice burned out and once badly flooded. James Oliver, having got a business of his own, made an ordinary business success of it. He was not satisfied with the process of making plows as it had come down to him, so he made his experiments and at the age of 45 invented the chilled plow.

WAGES AT TOP MARK.

(Furnished through Interntl. Labor News Service.)

The wage of American labor now is at the highest point in history. It is even far above the war-time level, although the cost of living has dropped since the war.

Each year the United States Labor Department makes a study of the hourly union wage which affects more than 700,000 workmen in this country. From this study is constructed an index of the average rise and fall in the wage rate.

The 1925 wage level is 138 per cent above the level of 1913. A year ago the average level stood at 128 per cent above 1913, and in 1923 it was 111 per cent above 1913.

The 1920 rate was 99 per cent about 1913. The 1921 rate was higher, although 1921 was a poor business year. This was not reflected in wages until 1922, when the level was 93 per cent above 1913, compared with 105 per cent in 1921.

In his recent New York speech, President Coolidge directed attention to the fact that while wages were rising the prices of commodities produced by labor were lower. This he attributed to the great efficiency and economy in industry.

The latest wage figures, coupled with cost of living studies, show that the position of the

American worker is better than it ever has been before and also that it is better than that of the workers in any other country.

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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

III. OPINIONS NOT FACTS.

Poets and religionists persuaded us that civilization is a mysterious thing, guided by the same super-intelligence which directs the stars and the vast spaces of infinitude. When I contemplate this vast undertaking which we call civilization, I am persuaded to call it man's greatest monument, his supremest achievement. Yet when I analyze civilization, strip it of all the fanciful qualities which men have attributed to it, I find it is nothing more serious than an improved mechanical world. Take from the twentieth century its mechanical things, one at a time, and civilization will gradually slip back to the conditions of the older days.

That, of course, is mere opinion. It may be a fact, but it probably is not. Hardly any of our opinions are likely to withstand the severe scrutiny which all facts must withstand to merit their being called facts.

Yet there is much to commend the theory. If man has the capacity to understand anything, certainly that understanding comes from observation. Nature, however, turns tricks that are as puzzling as are the tricks of legerdemain. We see the gentleman on the stage bring doves right out of the air or turn out of a silk hat a guinea pig, a bottle from which he pours any sort of drink his spectators demand, vast bouquets of flowers and whatnot. We do not know how he does it, and we all make wise guesses. He does not enlighten us whether we guess right or wrong. Neither does nature enlighten us when we have guessed at her processes. Manifestly there is only one correct guess, but the chances of guessing wrong are innumerable. The chances of a correct guess on the cause of any natural phenomenon made by the people of the United States I should judge to be about one in ten or twelve millions. In other words, I consider that perhaps there are a score of persons in the United States who are trained in methodical observation sufficiently to interpret intelligently a natural phenomenon.

Among primitive men, the proportion was less—amounting perhaps to nil. Hence most of the explanations of things that have come down to us from primitive times are, I may say, erroneous. Perhaps most of the explanations of things today are generally accepted by the so-called authorities as erroneous. Likelihood of error is so great that we are justified in declaring that error is eternal, that man's understanding of proximate truth results only from the most laborious inquiry.

If civilization is merely an improved mechanical world, the origin of civilization may well be understood. It began when primitive men first began to use tools, and to hand down from one generation to the next the tools, the products of those tools and the knowledge of how to make and use those tools and their products.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Does organized labor sympathize with the plan of Vice-President Dawes to "reform" the Senate rules?

A.—The 1925 convention of the American Federation of Labor denounced the scheme of Dawes as a plan to abolish free speech in the Senate. The scheme was branded as not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of the reactionary element that is seeking to control all legislation.

Q.—What does organized labor think of Sunday "blue laws"?

A.—Labor is opposed to such laws, the last American Federation of Labor convention declaring them to be "another interference with personal liberty."

Q.—When was the International Molders' Union organized?

A.—Various local molders' unions met at Philadelphia July 5, 1859, and organized a national union, which became the International Molders' Union. The national convention was held largely as a result of the efforts of William H. Sylvis, a leading spirit among union molders, who was afterward the first great figure in the American labor movement.

Q.—Who said: "Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor"?

A.—Daniel Webster, in a speech made in April, 1824.

Q.—Does organized labor favor independence for the Philippine Islands?

A.—Yes. The 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared for the speedy independence of the Philippines.

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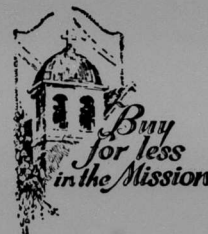
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1926

Whether you take stock or not, you may rest assured that last year was not as successful for organized labor as this year will be if you more persistently demand the union label on the articles you purchase during the entire year. Therefore, let your resolution be that you will demand the label on every article you buy this year.

Union meetings have been very poorly attended during the year just closed, and it is to be hoped that a change for the better will take place in this regard during the present year. The other fellow may take care of the business without you, but the greater the attendance at meetings the greater the interest in the unions, and the greater the interest the greater will be the progress. Perhaps you never looked at it from this standpoint, but it is a fact just the same. Activities that but few people take interest in cannot be as successful as are those that attract the attention of multitudes. If you are not attracted to your union meetings, they must not be very interesting, and you should, therefore, attend them and endeavor to create interest and spur on the desire for progress among the membership. Help in the work of the organization and then, without any pangs of conscience, you can participate in the progress made and hold your head high because you know you have earned the right to such participation.

A certain employment agency in this city is sending communications to employers offering to furnish them help at about half what they are at present paying, and this greedy concern tells such employers that it is not necessary to pay high wages during the winter months because many people are idle. This concern, merely to gain profit for itself, is willing to break down wage scales, force men and women into poverty and throw burdens upon the charitable agencies of the city. The scheme is so contemptible that no decent human being would stoop to it, but so callous is this concern that it apparently does not even see the depth of its own shame and is actuated in its every act by the one incentive of personal gain for its greedy and depraved members. That we have such creatures in our midst is a sad commentary upon our boasted progressive civilization, but, though sad, it is, nevertheless, true that we have some creatures in our great city that have been trained to walk upright as men, but who are lacking in every other attribute of civilized man, and many of them are to be found in the fee-charging employment agency business.

Sentiment--And Sense

Among the seasonal greetings we received this year was a beautifully printed little booklet from Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Lincoln Wirt of Berkeley, in which Dr. Wirt had written three little essays breathing peace and good will, the first of which tells a splendid and powerful story under the title, "An Adventure in Inter-Racial Friendship," and which we are here reprinting for the good it may do by way of allaying suspicion, fear, hate and war:

"'Hi there, Sing-loo, let's eat lunch together.' 'Hello, Togo, will you join us?' 'Where is Antonio? Oh, there he is, talking to his Hawaiian Princess—Say, Tony, whenever you are ready we'll spread the banquet.'

"Then I saw a thing strange to Western eyes. Four high school boys, scions of as many races, linked arms, crossed the school grounds and, seating themselves on the grass in the shade of a great flowering ponciana tree, shared their lunches.

"I had been visiting the McKinley High School in Honolulu under the escort of Professor Willard E. Givens, Director of Education. Turning to him as we left the building at the noon hour, I said, 'Did you see that? That American boy leaping down the steps called to three other boys, one a Chinese, another a Japanese, and the third a Portuguese, and there they are now, under that tree, thick as thieves, laughing, eating and skylarking together. Why on earth did not the American boy chum up with American boys? Surely there are others.'

"Professor Givens watched the boys for a moment and then replied:

"'Race prejudice is an ugly thing; we have little of it here. McKinley High School is a great human laboratory. We try to practice our theories of human brotherhood here, and it is a revelation to many to see how naturally these young people of twenty nationalities respond to it. We insist that character is the only gauge of superiority, and scholarship the only class distinction. And they are proving it, too. But to answer your question—why does that American boy choose yellow and brown companions?—Because he likes them. They are chums and all fine fellows. They are members of the same grade, attend the same church, swim together, team up in athletics together, know the full worth of each other. Why shouldn't they eat together even if that be the *sine quo non* of social equality?'

"I had no answer!

"My adventure in inter-racial friendship had torn the hypocritical mask from our played-out Nordic assumptions and prejudices and intolerance. The happy normal mingling of these McKinley High School students, whose sires had been drawn from the ends of the earth—Semitic, Hamitic, Aryan—gave the lie to 'inherent race superiority.' Given equal opportunity and friendly environment, the product will be equally good in the long run.

"Here, where all artificial barriers are down, a thousand young human thoroughbreds have rejected the age-long inhibitions and false distinctions imposed by pride and race, or color, or creed, and are showing us a new and better way of building together in natural comradeship and mutual respect a new Tower of Babel which gives promise, some day, of reaching from a new earth to a new heaven.

"In propinquity they have discovered that goodness, justice and service are the only marks of distinction, and that achievement is a prize open to all the children of men."

Very evidently Dr. Wirt is not advocating racial mixtures, but only calling attention to the fact that close acquaintanceship wipes out racial prejudices that result from aloofness and provincialism.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The next year ought to mean much to the labor movement of America. It should be productive of great gains all along the line, in wages, in hours and in working conditions, and will be if we but have confidence in ourselves and faith in the efficacy of the movement as a means to the ends for which we are striving. "A faint heart never won a fair lady," so we must go after betterments with vigor and determination, guided by sound judgment and sane conduct.

Somebody has figured out that if all the milk produced in the United States last year had gone into a single can, this receptacle would have been 1,000 feet in diameter and a half mile high. There were nearly twelve billion gallons of it, and its value was \$2,566,000,000. But he goes on in his figuring to show that there are 400,000,000 chickens in the United States and that the flock would form a procession, single file, more than 100,000 miles long, or four times around the world, and the hens would lay enough eggs every year to reach to the moon and back. All of which only makes us glad that we live in the United States, where there is never a scarcity of three good old standbys—milk, eggs and chickens.

Oscar E. Carlstrom, attorney general for Illinois, recently upheld the intent of the Illinois Women's Ten-Hour Law when the Manufacturers' Association held that this law did not apply to females working in an office except those offices belonging to telephone and telegraph establishments. The omission of a comma by a typist or the copy reader or the linotype man caused the controversy. Here is the way that portion of the law reads: "That no female shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory, or laundry, or hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any person, firm or corporation engaged in any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier, or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated in this state, more than ten hours during any one day." The attorney general held that, despite the fact that there was no comma after the phrase "or telegraph or telephone establishment," the law intended that the ten-hour limitation should apply to the employment of females in any department of the various industries mentioned in the section in question.

TRUE NOBILITY.

By C. Swain

What is noble?—To inherit
Wealth, estate, and proud degree?
What in birth is there of merit,
Or in vaunted pedigree?
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic span,
Fitted to create and center
True nobility in man.

What is noble?—'Tis the finer
Portion of our mind and heart,
Linked to something still diviner
Than mere language can impart;
Ever prompting, ever seeing
Some improvement yet to plan,
To uplift a fellow being
And like man, to feel for man.

What is noble?—That which places
Truth in its enfranchised will,
Leaving steps, like angel traces,
That mankind may follow still.
E'en though Scorn's malignant glances
Prove him poorest of his clan,
He is noble who advances
Freedom and the Cause of Man.

WIT AT RANDOM

Grocer—"Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?"

Woman Customer—"Yes, we have the electric lights going most of the time now."—The Progressive Grocer.

Teacher—"Do you understand the difference between liking and loving?"

Willie—"Yes, ma'am; I like my father and mother, but I love pie."—Ayer's Almanac.

Gym Teacher (to girls)—"Lots of girls use dumb-bells to get color in their cheeks."

Bright One—"And lots of girls use color on their cheeks to get dumb-bells."—Kansas Sour Owl.

"Am dere anybody in de congregation what wishes prayer for deir failin's?" asked the colored minister.

"Yassuh," responded Brother Jones. "Ah's a spen'thrif, an' Ah throws mah money 'round reckless like."

"Ve'y well. We will join in prayer fo' Brotheh Jones—jes' afteh de collection plate have been passed."—American Legion Weekly.

Father—So teacher caught you using a bad word and punished you?

Tommy—Yes, and she asked me where I learned it.

Father—What did you tell her?

Tommy—I didn't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on the parrot.—Boston Transcript.

Teacher (seeking to point out the wickedness of stealing)—Now, if I were to put my hand in someone's pocket and take out the money in it, what would I be?

Tommy—Please, Miss, you'd be his wife.—The Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.

The professor had asked time and again for the students to put more personal touch in their themes, so one of the papers which he received ended thus:

"Well, professor, how are the wife and kiddies; and, by the way, before I forget it, could you lend me five dollars?"—Penn Punch Bowl.

Carefully the burglar effected an entrance into the bank. He found the way to the strong room. When the light from his lantern fell on the door he saw the sign:

"Save your dynamite. This safe is not locked. Turn the knob and open."

For a moment he ruminated.

"Anyway, there's no harm in trying it, if it's really unlocked."

He grasped the knob and turned.

Instantly the office was flooded with light, an alarm bell rang loudly, an electric shock rendered him helpless, while a door in the wall opened and a bulldog rushed out and seized him.

"I know what's wrong with me," he sighed an hour later, when the cell door closed upon him. "I've too much faith in human nature. I'm too trusting."—Forbes Magazine.

Amateur Actor (as Hamlet)—"There is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

Voice From the Gallery—"You're it, old man!"—Boston Transcript.

"A deep orange monkey fur is now popular," says a fashion paper. A friend of ours remarks that if he ever saw a deep orange monkey he would stick to soft drinks.—Boston Transcript.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The playboys and girls are at it again. What fun they do have, playing around with the misplaced wealth of the great renunciators. Here's the Garland Foundation again, shelling out a small mountain of money to found and underwrite a new radical—how misused is that good old word!—magazine. The magazine is to be known as the New Masses. It is an outgrowth of the old Masses, later the Liberator, always erratic, sometimes interesting.

The magazine is to have a staff in which Communists are sprinkled plentifully. It is promised that this will be a literary magazine. That sort of camouflage is as good as any. Where Communists are, there is their propaganda. It is announced that the whole Garland fund, running close to a million and a half dollars, is to be "unreservedly" back of the new publishing venture. This is interesting and important news. There is no publication of constructive, democratic character that has any such wealth of untied gold back of its operations.

Somehow the reds seem able to get the money to carry on their nefarious work. And generally it comes from once pious folks who have reaped lavishly from the hated capitalist system. It is not yet ancient history that the reds raided the Hollywood movie colony for money—and got it—that their fairy stories touched the heart and purse of an ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury and that more than one rich—and mentally adventurous—woman has contributed to the red exchequer. It's been a great game. And now comes the new magazine venture.

It is interesting that this should come on the heels of the dethronement of Foster and that it should follow a welter of troubles in the Communist publishing arrangements. And it will be interesting to watch. What atrocities the playboys and girls will perpetrate in the name of literary freedom we have yet to observe, but they will be many, we may be sure. Social consequences of irresponsible literary adventuring are of no moment to a certain type of indescribable individuals. They—so they say—want their fun and their freedom, and what comes after that is as little their concern as the flood of old.

LABOR'S FIGHT WON.

Organized labor has won its fight against compulsory and anti-strike laws.

This is acknowledged by the Wall Street Journal, an interpreter of financiers' views.

Following the armistice, seven years ago, the nation was swept by an anti-strike hysteria. This system was advocated on the floor of the United States Senate. Later, Governor Allen of Kansas was seriously considered as vice-presidential timber because of his anti-strike law.

Organized labor stood alone against this proposal. As usual, the unorganized were silent. That the unionists' fight has impressed financial interests is indicated by the Wall Street Journal, which says:

"Such a law would be unenforceable. All the king's horses and all the king's men could not force a Pennsylvania miner to take a pick in his hand unless he chose. It does not matter whether he is organized or not, so far as that elementary fact in human liberty is concerned. If he, or a dozen like him, or all the miners in Pennsylvania, choose to live upon their savings or find work elsewhere, how can they be coerced into producing anthracite?"

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

One of the saddest deaths that has occurred in the ranks of No. 21 for many years was that of Harold O. Kranke, which occurred at Stanford Hospital, on December 24, 1925. Mr. Kranke was a native of Minnesota, aged 25 years 11 months and 14 days. He is survived by his parents, who reside at Mankato, Minn., and the body was shipped to that city for interment. Mr. Kranke had been in ill health for several weeks and had decided to return to his home. He had drawn his card, purchased a ticket and had gotten as far as the Southern Pacific mole in Oakland when he was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain and removed to this city, where death overtook him. Immediately upon being stricken his parents were notified and his father left at once for this city, arriving here but a few minutes before his son passed away. He had made a large number of friends in this city, who extend their sympathy to his bereaved parents.

From the Los Angeles Citizen, the official labor paper of the southern city, we take the following account of the recent arbitration award in that city between the Typographical Union and the Newspaper Publishers' Association: An increase of \$2.80 per week was granted, making the day scale \$51.40 per week of 45 hours; night scale, \$54.30, 45 hours; day scale on all papers for day work; night scale on all papers for night work; part day work and part night work to be paid for at respective scales; apprentices increased from three to five; "the starting time on evening papers, should the first edition go to press earlier than at present, will be 6 a. m. in the composing

room, instead of 7 a. m., for a sufficient number of men to issue the first edition. Otherwise, day work is from 7 to 6, as at present. Night hours are 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., as at present"; scale to run for one year from December 12, 1925. The result of this arbitration case in Los Angeles is not satisfactory to any of the members of No. 174, and will not tend to popularize arbitration in the southern city, or elsewhere for that matter. In view of all conditions in the southern city, it is about as rotten a decision as could have been arrived at, and we surely sympathize with No. 174 in its outcome. H. W. Norton presented the case for the publishers, and Phillip Johnson of the I. T. U. assisted local union No. 174 in the preparation and presentation of their case.

Several San Francisco printing firms furnished Christmas entertainments for their employees. Among those coming to our attention was the Shopping News, which issued invitations to a banquet and entertainment at Marquard's on December 21st. In honor of the event the "force" printed a neat four-page paper called the "Shop News," which contained humorous quips regarding various members of the force. The banquet was a success, being much appreciated by the employees.

The "force" of the Franklin Linotype Company, aided and abetted by A. F. Heuer, the "boss," staged a Christmas tree the latter part of last week in the composing room. The "boss," acting as Santa Claus, distributed humorous and useful gifts among the gang, and after the tree had been stripped of its burden, all hands participated in an elegant luncheon. This is a new departure in Christmas entertainments, and we hope to see the custom grow.

Horace Parry of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel is confined to Letterman General Hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. He is reported as getting along very nicely. Mr. Parry is a Spanish-American war veteran, hence is entitled to hospital services at Letterman.

"Ham" Pennington, for the past several years a resident of Los Angeles, has deposited his card in this city. He says the result of the late arbitration in the southern city was so distasteful that he simply couldn't stand it.

J. J. McNeary, formerly foreman of the Examiner, but who for the past several months has been with the Hearst papers in New York City, is in San Francisco.

Leo Kern writes from the Home that the doctors have pronounced him cured of the white plague, and at the end of January he expects to vacate the Home and return to San Francisco.

Two propositions the membership should keep in mind is the fact that the Crowell publications are still unfair to the allied unions. Solicitors for Colliers, American Magazine, Farm and Fireside, Mentor and Woman's Home Companion should be passed by and orders placed for magazines which are fair. Then for the next few weeks many of the banks will be starting their annual Christmas clubs. Before entering one of these clubs demand that the union label appear on all the printing in connection therewith. Why put your union-earned money into the hands of concerns who do not assist you in maintaining a fair standard of living?

W. H. Porterfield, traveling correspondent of the San Diego Sun, is doing the Antipodes for his paper and recently wrote from Wellington, New Zealand: "I was surprised and delighted at the hotel last evening to run across my old friend,

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Will J. French, for 13 years chairman of the California Industrial Accident Commission, former secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and one of the best known of the old-time Progressives. Mr. French, who was born in Auckland, is here on a visit to see his mother after an absence of 33 years. He and Mrs. French have been traveling in Australia, where he assisted in rewriting the accident and compensation laws of New South Wales, and now he is stumping New Zealand for the Prohibitionists, and isn't that a remarkable stunt for a San Francisco labor man?" Mr. French arrived in San Francisco on Christmas Day, but to date has been too busy to call at headquarters and give any further account of himself.

"REMEDY" BASED ON FORCE.

Premier Mussolini and the Italian Government have negotiated an agreement between the organized Fascist workers and the Confederation of Industry, representing Italian employers, according to Associated Press cables.

The agreement, it is stated, will permit workers to join any union they desire, but if they would secure representation they must affiliate with a Fascist union. Shop committees, elected by a secret vote of the workers, will be replaced by appointees of Fascist union executives.

Reading between the lines of this story from Rome, it is clear that the government will take charge of the unions, and that ground is broken for compulsory arbitration. That this is the final goal is indicated by this statement in the cables:

"The Fascisti hold that the state has an indisputable right of tutelage over both capital and labor, to see that both get a square deal."

The Italian Government's latest move indicates the trend of thought in autocratic industrial circles throughout the world.

The American Federation of Labor has continuously urged agreements and understandings with organized employers, but without government interference. As the Fascist unions are pledged to Mussolini's theory of government, these organizations will aid that autocrat in chaining workers to industry.

No union that permits self-expression or development will be permitted to function by Mussolini, whose industrial "remedy" rests on force rather than mutuality and good-will.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

IS DEBATABLE SCHEME.

The uniting of this country's railroads into a few large systems is of doubtful value, according to Sir Henry Thornton, head of the Canadian National Railways, a government-owned system.

He said it would be wise "to think twice" before acting on the suggestion of those who favor the regional grouping of railroads.

"The danger is," he said, "that you will get the railway system so big it will lose all human contacts."

"It seems to me that a railroad must have human contact between the administration and the men in order to succeed. After a road gets to a certain point in growth the contact between the management and the men begins to diminish. Some of the smallest roads are most efficiently operated. That is because they concentrate on human contacts."

Sir Henry said the feeling in England was that the grouping system has not been a success, and that persons whose opinion was respected were thinking about some form of nationalization as a remedy.

In explaining the success of the Canadian National System in the last three years, Sir Henry said he believed it was due to excellent crops, the whole-hearted support and co-operation of employees, and the good-will of the public, as well as increased efficiency.

The Canadian National System, he said, was an interesting experiment and demonstrated that state-owned railways can furnish just as good service as private roads, and in some ways better service.

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VESSEL OWNERS SMUGGLE CHINESE.

"The smuggling of Orientals and other nationals into this country could be stopped if the law was enforced," said Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union. "There is almost unlimited wealth in this smuggling, and also in the illegal entry of narcotics," said the trade unionist.

"American and other vessels bring Chinese as seamen to our ports," he said. "The importers—the tongs—send young men in the vessels from China. In our ports they are exchanged for those who are here, who are old and want to go home. In addition, there is a premium of \$1,000 or more for each Chinese so landed in the United States. Then they mix with and are lost in the Chinese population."

"To earn this premium is easy, if vessels are permitted to come here with Chinese as seamen. There are two regular ways of doing this. If an American vessel, the number of seamen, exclusive of officers, is determined by the local inspectors of steam and motor vessels. The inspection contemplates men belonging to the Occident. This vessel goes to the Orient and there she takes on a Chinese crew, which, by custom or general usage, means two Chinese for one white, or so-called white. One-half of the crew, or thereabouts, leave in our ports and the vessel goes away, presumably fully manned, since she has the number of persons provided by the inspectors.

"The other, but less safe method, is to stow away any reasonable number of Chinese on leaving the Orient. These men then exchange with the proper crew at sea to give them the needed airing and the officers cannot be proven to be informed of this unless the Chinese will talk, and that they never do. The Chinese have the well deserved reputation of being the most 'reliable' of all men in such matters. The question then is one of landing them. That is generally successful. Once in a long time there is a slip, but then the vessel cannot be proven guilty."

"From one dozen to eighty-odd such Chinese have been found even on vessels belonging to the United States and operated by or under contract with the United States Shipping Board. Thus the Chinese come."

"The smuggling of European immigrants is most extensive on vessels coming from the Mediterranean," said Mr. Furuseth. "Many come from Germany, Belgium and Holland."

"It is notorious that vessels have gone away with less number of men in their crew than they had on arrival here."

"The Italian longshoremen in New York could tell much about it, if they, as they quietly say, 'were tired of life.'"

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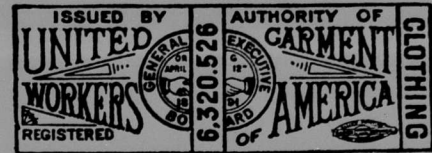
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Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1395—108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bottle Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workman No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 395 Labor Temple.

Pattermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Stewart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

OUR 90TH AND GREATEST SEMI-ANNUAL SHOE SALE

An All Over the Store Sale--Just Starting

1-4 to 1-2 REDUCTIONS
On this Season's Shoes for Men, Women and Children
The Greatest Value Giving Sale in 45 Years!

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.
B. KATSCHINSKI

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO

525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Unt : 30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Burnett Fromberg of the Stationery Engineers, Gabriel Kent of the Material Teamsters, Francis B. Sullivan of the Postoffice Clerks, William R. Winter of the Brewery Workers.

Because of the holidays, the Whist Party of the Label Section, held in Convention of Labor Temple, on Monday evening, December 28th, was not very well attended. The Label Section will, at a later date, determine when the next party will take place.

There will be no meeting of the Labor Council tonight, because of the holiday. The next meeting of the Council will take place on Friday evening, January 8th, at the usual hour, and there are many matters of importance held.

Varnishers and Polishers' Union No. 134 has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, M. J. O'Connor; vice-president Charles Christianson; recording secretary, W. T. Lansfeld; financial secretary, Joseph Salcedo; treasurer, George Collopy; trustee, C. Schwartz; delegates to San Francisco Building Trades Coun-

cil, Joseph Tuite, M. J. O'Connor, Charles Christianson, Jerry Sullivan; delegates to District Council of Painters, M. J. O'Connor, Del Canelo, W. T. Lansfeld.

Miscellaneous Employees' Union, Local No. 110, at the regular election on Saturday, December 26th, elected the following officers: President, Andy Barber, unopposed; recording secretary, Arthur Duffy; secretary-treasurer, James Howie, unopposed; business agents, George Eastman, Al Price; delegates to Local Joint Executive Board Culinary Workers, James Howie, Andy Barber, George Riley; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, George Riley, James Howie, Al Price, F. Long, Andy Barber, D. J. Jones, Thomas Cook, H. Osborne, Walter Miller.

During the winter season gear shifting can frequently be made much easier by changing to a lighter oil in the transmission of your car, according to the free emergency road service department of the California State Automobile Association. This practice will also eliminate the tendency of the lubricant to follow the shaft into the clutch housing.

FELTMAN and CURME

\$5.50 WONDERFUL SHOES \$6.50

UNION MADE SHOES SOLD BY UNION CLERKS
WORN BY MILLIONS FROM COAST TO COAST

801, 979, 930 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

1120 WASHINGTON ST.
OAKLAND

DIVIDEND NOTICES— ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

BANK OF ITALY, Head Office and San Francisco Branches—For the half-year ending December 31, 1925, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1926. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1926. Savings deposits made on the first business day of any month (or on or before the tenth day of January, April, July and October) will earn interest from the first of that month; deposits made after said date will earn interest from the first of the following month.
JAMES A. BACIGALUPI, President.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Ave. and Broadway; Columbus Branch, corner Montgomery and Washington Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1925, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1926. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1926. Deposits made on or before January 11, 1926, will earn interest from January 1, 1926.

A. E. SBARBORO, President.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California St. (and Branches), San Francisco—For the quarter year ending December 31, 1925, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1926. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1926. Deposits made on or before January 11, 1926, will earn interest from January 1, 1926.

W. M. D. NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1925, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 2, 1926. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1926. Deposits made on or before January 11th will earn interest from January 1st.

DeWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth; Bush and Montgomery Branch, Mills Bldg.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1925, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1926; dividends not called for bear interest from January 1, 1926; money deposited on or before January 11, 1926, will earn interest from January 1, 1926.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' BALL.

A carnival, pageant and ball will be given in the Civic Auditorium on Saturday night, January 9th, under the direction of the Butchers' Union, with the assistance of the Butchers' Board of Trade of San Francisco.

The entire Civic Auditorium has been reserved for the affair, the proceeds from which will be used to finance the charity work of the union.

Stars of the screen and stage in specialty acts, with the best acts from the leading theatres, will feature the program of entertainment, which will consist of twenty-two numbers.

Following the entertainment there will be dancing in all the halls on the main floor of the Civic Auditorium. The grand march will be led by Mayor James Rolph Jr. In the main auditorium there will be a program of society dances. Larkin Hall will be given over to oldtime dances, with the latest jazz dances in Polk Hall. Music will be furnished by Payson's Band, Baxstead's Orchestra and Sanfilippo's Band. Dancing will continue until 2 a. m. Refreshments will be served.

The committee on arrangements is headed by George Schade, with M. S. Maxwell secretary of the committee.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN